

Lesson Ten**A World of Hats****I. 字彙測驗**

- face** _____ 1. We should never give up hope no matter what difficulties we f_____e.
- fashion** _____ 2. Linda likes to read f_____n magazines and follow the latest styles.
- beard** _____ 3. That man needs to shave his b_____d if he wants to get the job.
- demand** _____ 4. My parents d_____d that I do my homework as soon as I get home.
- design** _____ 5. The amazing d_____n of this building always makes an impression on visitors.
- shade** _____ 6. While Jason worked hard in the sun, his brother lay in the s_____e and took a nap.
- purpose** _____ 7. The p_____e of this meeting is to talk about our next project.
- Bible** _____ 8. The priest tells me that the B_____e is the best source of spiritual support.
- serves** _____ 9. I believe a traditional dictionary s_____es as a better learning tool than an electronic dictionary.
- member** _____ 10. My sister regards our pet dog as a m_____r of our family.
- wide** _____ 11. The music store has a w_____e range of country music.
- mostly** _____ 12. My family m_____ly celebrates Christmas by exchanging presents.
- male** _____ 13. According to research, young m_____e drivers are more likely to have car accidents than females.
- reason** _____ 14. She did not know the r_____n why he left her. She was so confused.
- forward** _____ 15. When the boss asked for volunteers to work overtime, nobody came f_____d.
- associate** _____ 16. We usually _____ (association) the director Steven Spielberg with exciting action movies.
- represent** _____ 17. Ken is going to _____ (representation) his boss at an international conference in America.
- respectful** _____ 18. Parents should teach their children to be _____ (respect) of the elderly.
- simple** _____ 19. Although he is rich now, he still prefers to lead a _____ (simplify) life.
- symbolizes** _____ 20. In Chinese culture, giving red envelopes to children at Chinese New Year _____ (symbol) good luck.

II. 語法測驗

- (C) 1. Dora suggested that we _____ a short cut, but we ended up getting lost.
(A) takes (B) to take (C) take (D) taken
- (B) 2. _____ this guitar was a waste of money, for you never play it.
(A) Bought (B) Buying (C) You buy (D) Having bought
- (B) 3. If you're not doing anything Sunday, _____ come and play baseball with us?
(A) why don't (B) why not (C) why you (D) let you
- (C) 4. _____ by a member of the public, the robber was quickly caught and arrested.
(A) To recognize (B) Recognize (C) Recognized (D) Recognizing
- (A) 5. As soon as it arrived, Mary grabbed the letter, tore it open, _____ jumped for joy at the good news it contained.
(A) and (B) but (C) or (D) so
- (D) 6. I would like to find a nice box _____ I can keep old photographs.
(A) to where (B) that (C) which (D) in which
- (D) 7. Rents in the city are high, with one-bedroom apartments costing _____ \$25,000 a month.
(A) as much (B) so much (C) on to (D) up to
- (C) 8. Fortunately, the bomb _____ exploded near the mall didn't kill anyone.
(A) it (B) was (C) that (D) who
- (A) 9. To enhance the flavor, _____ a little chili powder and cook for a further twenty minutes.
(A) add (B) adding (C) to add (D) added
- (B) 10. Traditionally, _____ is the way Indian people drink tea.
(A) which (B) this (C) they (D) how

III. 片語與句型造句**1. be made of 由……製成**

例 This delicate furniture is made of wood, not metal.

這件精緻的家具是木製的，不是金屬製的。

- (1) 有人可以告訴我，太陽是由什麼組成的嗎？

Can anyone tell me what the sun is made of?

- (2) 甜點我們有一個用冰淇淋和新鮮奶油製成的蛋糕。(For dessert ...)

For dessert we had a cake that was made of ice cream and fresh cream.

2. stay + adj. 保持……

例 Jenny stays fit by exercising three times a week.

珍妮一週運動三次以保持健美。

- (1) 雖然他最好的朋友走上犯罪之路 (turn to crime)，但羅伯特 (Robert) 仍然保持堂堂正正 (honest)。

Though his best friend turned to crime, Robert stayed honest.

- (2) 儘管氣候不佳，戶外演唱會的群眾仍然很高興 (cheerful)。

Despite the bad weather, the crowd at the outdoor concert stayed cheerful.

3. N, who 關係子句非限定用法

例 Marco Polo, who traveled to the Orient with his father and uncle, wrote a book about his journey.

馬可波羅和他的父親及叔叔到東方世界旅行，並把他的旅遊寫成一本書。

- (1) 我真的很想念我祖母，她以前會烤 (bake) 美味的蘋果派。

I really miss my grandmother, who used to bake delicious apple pies.

- (2) 這是溫斯頓·邱吉爾 (Winston Churchill) 的雕像，他逝世於西元一九六五年。

This is a statue of Winston Churchill, who died in 1965.

4. be able to + V 能夠……

例 Patrick has learned English since he was in elementary school; therefore, he is able to speak fluent English.

派屈克從小學就開始學英文，因此他能夠說流利的英文。

- (1) 假如我們星期二去那裡，我就能借用我爸爸的車。

If we go there on Tuesday, I'll be able to borrow my dad's car.

- (2) 你認為你能在明天之前完成報告嗎？

Do you think you'll be able to finish the report by tomorrow?

5. associate ... with ... 把……和……聯想在一起

例 People associate Chinese New Year with family reunions.

人們把中國新年和闔家團圓聯想在一起。

- (1) 人們把這家美術館與古老畫作聯想在一起，但是它也包含了很多現代藝術在內。

People associate the gallery with old paintings, but it contains a lot of modern art too.

- (2) 我們習慣 (tend to) 把這種形式的運動跟老人在公園裡運動 (practice) 聯想在一起。

We tend to associate this form of exercise with old people practicing it in parks.

6. the size of ... = the same size as ... 跟……一樣大小

例 Scientists say that an area of ice the size of Long Island has broken away from Antarctica.

科學家說跟長島地區一樣大小的冰塊從南極洲分離了出來。

- (1) 我很餓，餓到可以吃下一塊跟這張桌子一樣大小的披薩！

I'm so hungry (that) I could eat a pizza the size of this table!

- (2) 在那場暴風雨中，像高爾夫球一樣大小的冰雹 (hailstone) 造成了重大的損失。
(A lot of damage ...)

A lot of damage was caused during the storm by hailstones the size of golf balls.

7. show respect for ... 對……致敬

例 They attended the funeral to show respect for the late president.

他們參加喪禮對已故總統致敬。

- (1) 日本人藉由鞠躬 (bow) 表達對彼此的尊敬。

Japanese people show respect for each other by bowing.

- (2) 請對你們的鄰居表示些尊重，並把音樂音量轉小聲。

Please show some respect for your neighbors and turn the music down.

8. in order that + S + V 為了…… (表目的)

in order to + V

例 My roommate stayed up late studying last night in order that he can pass today's exam.

我室友昨晚熬夜讀書以便通過今天的考試。

Many college students have part-time jobs in order to afford their living expenses.

許多大學生以打工負擔自己的生活開銷。

- (1) 為了在週末可以遠離 (escape) 城市，他在海邊買了一個小別墅 (cottage)。

In order that he could escape the city at weekends, he bought a tiny cottage by the sea.

- (2) 她穿那樣只為了吸引注意。

She only dresses like that in order to attract attention.

9. ... not/never ... without + N/V-ing 必定……

例 Air is essential to humans. We cannot live without it for more than a few seconds.
空氣對人類來說是必要的。超過幾秒鐘沒有它，我們就活不下去。

She can never hear this song without thinking of her hometown.

她每聽這首歌必會想到她的家鄉。

- (1) 上公路前一定要先檢查你的輪胎。(Never ...)

Never drive on the highway without checking your tires first.

- (2) 莎莉 (Sally) 一定要有姊姊卡羅 (Carol) 陪才要來野餐。

Sally won't come on the picnic without her sister Carol.

10. S + demand/suggest/recommend/insist + that + S + (should) + V ...

要求／建議／勸告／堅持某人做……

vs.

S + know/think/believe/find + that + S + V ...

知道／認為／相信／發現某人……

例 Gina's boss demands that she attend an international conference in America.
吉娜的老闆要求她去美國參加一場國際性會議。

Charlie believes that his sincere apology will get his girlfriend to forgive him.

查理相信他真誠的道歉會讓他的女友原諒他。

- (1) 琳達 (Linda) 堅持她付晚餐錢以回報 (in return for) 我的幫忙。

Linda insisted that she pay for dinner in return for my help.

- (2) 我已經發現最容易認識 (meet) 人的方法就是開始從事 (take up) 一種新的運動。

I've found that the easiest way to meet people is to take up a new sport.

IV. 克漏字測驗

I have four friends who all wear hats. My closest friend, Alice, associates hats 1 looking cute and fashionable. 2 you wear tells other people a great deal about you, she believes. And you should wear a hat that 3 represents your personality. She must have many personalities, I guess. 4 there is Simon, who has just one hat. It was a present from his mother, who insists that he 5 it all the time, even though he hates it. Betty always wears a hat as well. In her case, it's from a 6 of illness. She has a hat 7, and thinks she'll catch a cold unless she wears one all the time. I think she tries to protect herself too much. But Bill has the funniest reason. He won't leave the house 8 a hat. It's always a baseball cap, with the rim 9 backwards. He looks silly, but I guess it 10 of hiding his bald head.

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|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| (B) 1. (A) to | (B) with | (C) as | (D) for |
| (D) 2. (A) When | (B) How | (C) Which | (D) What |
| (A) 3. (A) best | (B) it | (C) ever | (D) much |
| (B) 4. (A) While | (B) Then | (C) Whoever | (D) Because |
| (A) 5. (A) wear | (B) wearing | (C) to wear | (D) is worn |
| (C) 6. (A) loss | (B) worry | (C) fear | (D) start |
| (D) 7. (A) over all | (B) all over | (C) to all people | (D) for all seasons |
| (A) 8. (A) without | (B) otherwise | (C) among | (D) besides |
| (B) 9. (A) face | (B) facing | (C) faces | (D) been faced |
| (C) 10. (A) has its reason | | (B) makes its representation | |
| (C) serves its purpose | | (D) shows its respect | |

V. 翻譯

1. 老師巨細靡遺並且緩慢地說，以便讓她班上每個人都能了解她所說的。
The teacher speaks in detail and slowly in order that everyone in her class is able to understand her.
2. 我買不起這珠寶，無論它戴在我身上有多吸引人。
I can't afford to buy this jewelry no matter how attractive it looks on me.
3. 事實上，世界各地的人們透過許多方式來利用電腦搜尋資訊，以有助於節省時間。
In fact, computers are being used to search for information in many ways to help people around the world save time.
4. 他昨天在會議上針對該計畫所說的東西一點幫助都沒有。
What he said about this project at the meeting yesterday was not helpful at all.
5. 古代奧運勝利者所戴的榮冠是由橄欖葉所製成的。
The crowns that ancient winners of the Olympics wore were made of olive leaves.
6. 假如你覺得抽菸對健康有害，何不戒掉呢？
If you think smoking is harmful to your health, why not quit?
7. 服務生建議我們點巧克力蛋糕當甜點。
The waiter suggested that we order chocolate cake for dessert.
8. 當李先生（Mr. Lee）出國洽公時，他絕不會沒帶他的筆記型電腦。
Mr. Lee will not go abroad on business without taking his notebook.
9. 提姆（Tim）相信如果他努力，就會達成目標。
Tim believes that he will achieve his goal if he works hard.
10. 在背後批評人家是不禮貌的。（V-ing 當主詞）
Criticizing people behind their backs is impolite.
11. 瑪莎（Martha）捐錢給慈善團體以幫助水災災民。（To）
To help the victims of the flood, Martha donated money to charity.
12. 發生地震時，我們應該要保持鎮定。
We should stay calm when an earthquake occurs.

VI. 英文瞭望台

課文問答

1. What was the purpose of the earliest hats? (paragraph 1)
To protect people/To keep people dry.
2. Why is the beret so popular in France? (paragraph 2)
Because it says so many different things about its wearers.
3. Have members of mariachi bands always been the only people to wear sombreros? (paragraph 3)
No, they were worn by Mexican farmers in the past.
4. Which people wear yarmulkes? (paragraph 4)
Jewish men and boys.
5. What does a Sikh man do to keep his long hair tidy? (paragraph 5)
He wraps it in a turban./He wears a turban.

單字比較

probably <i>adv.</i> 指「很可能，大概」，表可能性相當大，是一種幾乎完全肯定的意思。	VS.	perhaps <i>adv.</i> 表示有可能，但不完全肯定，也可用來表示禮貌性的下命令方式。
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練習

1. Judging from past experience, I think George will **probably** win this game.
2. **Perhaps** you should go to bed earlier tonight.
3. It's eleven o'clock at night, so she's **probably** gone to bed already.

shade <i>n.</i> 「陰暗處」，指的是被物體擋住而照不到日光的陰暗處，看不清楚原物的輪廓，強調可以躲避太陽的乘涼所在。	VS.	shadow <i>n.</i> 「陰影」，是人或物體擋住日光，而在平面上所投射出來一個型態清楚的影子，通常看得清楚原來人或物體的輪廓。
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練習

4. It's too hot to stand here. Let's find some **shade**.
5. It was hard to see the man in the **shade/shadow** of the tall building.
6. Look at your **shadow** on the wall. It's really tall.

VII. 閱讀測驗

Caps and hats are more than just head coverings. These words appear in an interesting variety of English expressions, some of whose meanings are not easy to guess. If someone tells you some news, for example, and then asks you to keep it under your hat, you might realize they want you to keep it secret. But what will you think if a person is described as wearing more than one hat? Will you think he must have a strange idea of fashion? Or will you put your thinking cap on and realize that he is a person who plays more than one role or has more than one job? Get it right, and you will deserve a feather in your cap.

If you know a man who wears a ten-dollar hat on a five-cent head, perhaps you should make friends with him. Because he is both rich and stupid, and going cap in hand to him might make you some money. You might have to pretend you are a different type of person than you really are. But hey, if the cap fits, wear it! When you see an opportunity, why not throw your hat into the ring? In fact, there are many opportunities in life for a smart young person like you. If I'm wrong, I'll eat my hat!

- (C) 1. The main purpose of this passage is to give examples of _____.
(A) funny stories about hats (B) different kinds of head wear
(C) idioms about head wear (D) why people wear hats
- (D) 2. What might it mean if someone “wears more than one hat”?
(A) He can keep a secret. (B) He has lots of money.
(C) He is very fashionable. (D) He has several jobs.
- (B) 3. When would you be most likely to get a feather in your cap?
(A) When you have kept a secret.
(B) When you have achieved something.
(C) When you have played a new role.
(D) If you are interested in fashion.
- (B) 4. A man who wears a ten-dollar hat on a five-cent head _____.
(A) is smart but has very little money
(B) has plenty of money but no brains
(C) does not know much about fashion
(D) is always asking people for money
- (D) 5. What does it mean when someone says “I'll eat my hat!”?
(A) He needs money. (B) He is hungry.
(C) He is taking a chance. (D) He is sure he is right.

VIII. 看圖寫作

圖 1	圖 2	圖 3
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Part I Answer the following questions according to the above pictures.

Picture 1

1. How does John feel?

He feels very hot.

2. What does the store sell?

It sells hats.

Picture 2

3. What has John just bought?

He has just bought a sombrero/Mexican hat.

4. How does he feel now?

He feels much more comfortable.

Picture 3

5. What is the weather like?

It is raining heavily.

6. Why are people laughing at John?

His hat is full of water.

Part II Write a 100-word composition based on your answers to the questions.

範例 It was a hot day in the middle of July. John was out shopping, and the blazing sun was making him uncomfortable. He realized he needed to cover his bare head. Luckily, he passed a hat shop, and saw some big Mexican sombreros for sale. He bought one without hesitation, and put it on. John knew he looked silly in the hat, but he was cool so he didn't care. Unfortunately, wearing the hat meant he couldn't see the gathering clouds. There was a sudden heavy rainstorm. Before John could get to shelter, his hat brim was full of rainwater.